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[26] United Press from Vienna, quoted after *Anglo-Polish Review*, London, October 1951.

[27] An estimate of the writer, shared by some other researchers.

[28] Stalin's speech of 9 February 1946.

[29] United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, New York, 1949-50, p. 145. This is no longer true. In 1945 pipelines were laid to convey natural gas from Rumania to the Soviet Union.

[30] Data for Rumania and Poland taken from the official reports on the fulfillment of the annual and quarterly plans.

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[31] Most of the data which follow are based upon Jean Chardonnet, *Les conséquences économiques de la guerre*, Paris, Hachette, 1947.

[32] J. A. Wilder, *Polish Regained Territories*, London, 1948.

[33] Dr. Paulat's study on the industrial development of Czechoslovakia, 1951.

[34] *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, *passim*; also advertisements in the Eastern German press.

[35] *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1951, No. 1.

[36] *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1951, No. 44 of November 2.

[37] See page 29.

[38] Speech of minister for planning, Dolanský, introducing the revised plan (end of February 1951).

[39] *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1951, No. 44 of November 2.

[40] Leuna plant employs 28,000 people, and is the greatest single plant in Eastern Germany. Karl Kühn (*Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1951, No. 18) stated that Leuna could produce much more gasoline in 1950, because the installed capacity would permit such production, but that nitrogen-making had priority.

[41] Speech by Hilary Minc, *Trybuna Ludu*, Warsaw, 24 May 1951.

[42] United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, New York, 1949-50. In 1937 Czechoslovakia produced 42,600 tons of benzol and Poland 31,100 tons; in 1936 Germany, outside the Bizone, produced 131,000 tons.

[43] *Ibidem*, p. 110.

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[44] Professor H. Herbich, quoted by S. Rotarski, "The Unexploited Resources of Europe," in *Eastern Quarterly*, London, January 1950. The four rivers are the Columbia, Colorado, Sacramento, and San Joaquin.

[45] Speech by Heinrich Rau on 31 October 1951. See footnote 14.

[46] *Trybuna Ludu*, Warsaw, 24 October 1951.

[47] Dr. V. Paulat. See footnote 17.

[48] Exhaustive data on that problem in *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1950, No. 51.

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[48] *Trybuna Ludu*, Warsaw, 1951, No. 151.

[50] National Five Year Plan, *Drzhaven Vestnik* (Journal of Laws), Sofia, 18 January 1949.

[51] Full data in *Wirtschaft*, Berlin, 1950, No. 46.

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[52] Speech by Rau. See footnote 14.

[53] *Ibidem.*

[54] Dr. V. Paulat.

[55] *Ibidem.*

[56] Data concerning the plants under construction in Poland, Hungary, and Rumania have been taken from various sources in the current press of these countries.

[57] The figures for 1930 and 1943 are taken from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbooks* and the planned figures from the national long-range plans. Those for 1949 and 1950, if not supplied by the *Statistical Yearbooks*, were gathered from a variety of sources in the press of the six captive nations and, indirectly, from interpretation of the plans, in particular those of Bulgaria and Hungary.

The 1930 and 1943 figures for Eastern Germany are estimates of the writer, based upon indirect indications; these figures include the part of Eastern Germany which became Polish in 1945. The power output of the present Soviet zone of Germany in 1938 reached 17.2 billion *kwh*, according to the United Nations *Economic Survey of Europe* in 1950. The Eastern German Five Year Plan, in its revised version of November 1951, foresees that the power output in 1955, to the extent of 33,414 million *kwh*, will be equal to 182.7 percent of the output of power in 1950; it follows that the latter reached 18,343 million *kwh*.

The planned per capita output was obtained by dividing the planned output in absolute figures by the estimated number for the population of a given country in a given year. The total population of the captive area (without Albania) at the beginning of 1951 was almost exactly 90 million; it is presumed that by 1955 it will exceed 94 million. The margin of error in this computation should not exceed, in the opinion of the writer, three to four percent.

From various indirect indications it can be surmised that, in 1951, Eastern Germany expects to reach a power output of about 21 billion *kwh*, Poland about 10.8 billion, and Hungary almost 3 billion. No such computation could be made for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, or Rumania on the basis of the material at the disposal of the writer.

[58] R. Damianov, *Bulgaria*, Sofia, 29 January 1951.

[59] The estimate of 82 billion *kwh* is but the sum of the six targets supposed to be reached on various dates. At the same time, it may be safely assumed that this figure does represent a joint target of the captive area to be reached by the end of 1954 or the beginning of 1955. The following reasons seem to lead to such a conclusion: